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the sum total of our expenditures for this purpose if we were to adopt and carry out their theories? My friends, the total cost of such an undertaking would amount to figures which would baffle the imagination.

"These vast armaments tend to promote a spirit of rivalry among nations to excel each other. This tendency has grown for the last decade so rapidly that it now amounts to an international race for supremacy in war preparation; and that, too, at a time when there is no cloud on the international horizon to threaten the existing peaceful relations between all nations of the world."

Mr. Foster's address on "Our Obligations at Panama" was an unanswerable argument against the fortification of the canal. Besides the usual reasons given, he drew a most impressive one from the treaty obligations into which we have entered with Great Britain and Panama.

"Before we struck a spade into the Isthmus we gave renewed and final expression to that policy [of neutralization embodied in our treaties with Great Britain and New Granada fifty years ago] by incorporating into our treaties with Great Britain and the Republic of Panama the principle of neutralization of the canal for all time.

"Having declared in those treaties that the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations 'observing the rules,' it is our plain duty to afford the maritime powers of the world an opportunity to agree to observe these rules as Great Britain and Panama have already done. With the nations of the earth agreeing to our rules of neutrality, the fortifications of the canal would be not only unnecessary, but a crime against civilization and a criminal expenditure of the people's money. For while there is no positive prohibition of fortification in our treaties with Great Britain and Panama, the very idea of neutralization is inconsistent with fortifications.

"Upon the question of the fortification of the canal, the future is entitled to be heard. For we are placing the burden of its construction upon the generations to come. Theirs will be the burden of maintaining and operating it. The ever-increasing advantage of the canal to us is unquestioned, but whether it will prove a paying investment no one to-day can foretell. In the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec it already has a strong and successful competitor furnishing a route hundreds of miles shorter between New Orleans and Hawaii. In this state of uncertainty as to the revenue to be derived from the canal, we owe it to the future that no unnecessary burden be placed upon it; that every honorable means be employed to save it from the heavy and perpetual burden which fortification would impose."

### New Books.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL LAW AND PROCEDURE. By Jackson H. Ralston. Boston and London: Ginn & Co., for the International School of Peace. 1910. 352 pages.

The introductory chapters give the leading characteristics of International Law, a definition of treaties and a sketch of the rules for their interpretation. There is an extended treatment of arbitral commissions and of parties to an arbitration. The customs of procedure in arbitration are taken up and a brief digest of the character of

evidence receivable is given. Claims, damages, the rights and duties of aliens, the rights and liabilities of governments, prescription, war, maritime law, prize law and international courts of inquiry are the other topics considered. An appendix contains rules governing American claims against foreign governments and the Hague Peace Convention of 1907.

The aim of the author is to give as thorough an idea of arbitral law as is possible within a reasonably small compass by citing rulings and opinions in several hundred adjudicated cases, and in connection with them giving the views of great writers on the law of nations — Grotius, Vattel, Bluntschli, Calvo, Merignhac, Phillimore, Hall, Maine, Lawrence, Wheaton, Wharton, Moore and others. The volume is replete with citations from Moore's Digest of International Arbitrations. It covers the points of law pronounced upon by umpires in the Venezuelan claims and other cases tried since the publication of Professor Moore's work. No attempt is made to make a systematic philosophy of arbitration, which Mr. Ralston, who is learned in the subject and is a writer of a philosophical as well as legal turn of mind, is eminently fitted to write; but there is given us a reliable statement of the facts of the subject with all the necessary references. One is impressed by the thought that there are now hundreds of precedents for arbitrators to follow, and that although, as the author points out, the doctrine of *stare decisis* is not accepted by arbitral tribunals, it has had a profound influence on arbitral decisions and can never be neglected by courts of arbitration. Mr. Ralston acknowledges assistance given him by Dr. Ellery C. Stowell and Mr. Clement L. Bouvé.

The author and his assistants have done a thorough piece of work, and opened to students and lawyers a branch of legal science which heretofore has been difficult of access, owing to the fact that information with regard to it has been obtainable only in out-of-the-way places or in volumes like Moore's "International Arbitrations," which only comparatively few men have on their library shelves. By the publication of this book the International School of Peace, now called the World Peace Foundation, has provided the peace movement with an important addition to its technical literature.

WAR VERSUS PEACE. By Jacob Funk. Elgin, Ill.: The Brethren Publishing House. 175 pages.

This is a short treatise on war, its causes, horrors and cost; and peace, its history and means of advancement. It is written from the point of view that the present age should be one of love — love to God and love to man. It holds that war is the negation of love and justice. The five chapters treat respectively of "The Causes of War," "The Evils of War," "The Cost of War," "A Brief History of the Peace Movement" and "Ways of Advancing the Peace Movement." The book is enriched with apt quotations from many leading peace workers of the past and is illustrated with cuts of some of Verestchagin's famous paintings.

### Booklets and Pamphlets Received.

DER WEG ZUM WELTFRIEDEN IN JAHRE 1910. By Alfred H. Fried in German. Berlin, Vienna and Leipzig: The office of the *Friedens-Warte*. 20 pages. A chronicle by months of the principal events of the past year bearing on the progress of peace.

AN ECONOMIC QUESTION — COST OF ARMED PEACE. 4 small pages. New York: The World-Federation League.